Diabetes is Serious.

Diabetes is the seventh leading cause of death in Kansas.¹ It is linked to many serious health complications including cardiovascular disease, stroke, high blood pressure, blindness, kidney failure, neuropathy, and amputations.²

2x more likely

Having diabetes also increases the risk of all-cause mortality by **nearly two-fold**.³



2,377 deaths

In 2017, diabetes is listed as the contributing cause of death for **2,377** in Kansas.¹



The age-adjusted diabetes mortality rate has increased significantly from **61.1** deaths per 100,000 people in 2010 to **67.7** deaths per 100,000 people in 2017.1

The five-year age-adjusted diabetes mortality rate (2013-2017):



1.6 times higher among men as compared to women.¹

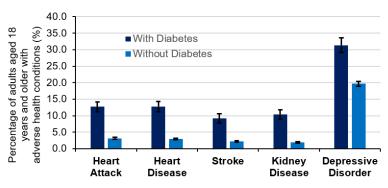


Nearly twice as high among non-Hispanic African Americans as compared to non-Hispanic whites.¹



Significantly lower in urban counties as compared to frontier, rural, densely-settled rural, and semi-urban counties.¹

Prevalence of Adverse Health Conditions among Adult Kansans With and Without Diabetes, 2017



Significantly higher proportion of people with diabetes experience other serious and chronic health conditions than those without diabetes.⁴

Source:

- 1. 2010, 2013-2017 Kansas Vital Statistics, Center for Health and Environmental Statistics, Kansas Department of Health and Environment.
- Learn about Diabetes. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention website. https://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/basics/diabetes.html. Accessed November 22, 2019.
- Rao Kondapally Seshasai S, Kaptoge S, Thompson A, et al. Diabetes mellitus, fasting glucose, and risk of cause-specific death. N Engl J Med. 2011 Mar 3;364(9):829-841.
- 4. 2017 Kansas Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Kansas Department of Health and Environment, Bureau of Health Promotion.

^{*} Diabetes mortality rates were age-adjusted to the U.S. 2000 standard population. Contributing cause of death was used to calculate annual and five-year mortality rates for diabetes.